

Russian Soviets Want To Purchase In Bridgeport

Saturday, June 14, 1919.

Through A. A. Heller, its commercial director in the United States, the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is endeavoring to purchase supplies for the territory controlled by them in Russia in this city.

Seward B. Price, executive secretary of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce received a letter from Mr. Heller today asking Mr. Price to act as the medium of his becoming acquainted with the business men of Bridgeport. Mr. Heller was among the members of the Soviet government apprehended in the recent raid on their headquarters in New York.

The Russian representative also asks that a meeting be arranged of the membership of the Chamber of Commerce, so that either he or some other representative may address Bridgeport men.

Mr. Heller advises that the commercial department will do all the purchasing for the Soviet government in the United States and says: "The members of your organization are no doubt interested in learning the facts about Russia, especially as affecting the resumption of commercial relations with that country. The last American manufacturers were in touch with have expressed their desire to do business with Russia, notwithstanding the campaign of falsehood and misrepresentation that is being carried on against her."

A long list of the products the Soviet government desires to purchase is sent along with the letter. It includes practically every article made in America, and many of which are made in Bridgeport.

It was learned today that practically all of the goods of the Soviet government seized in the raid on the Soviet headquarters in New York can be purchased at Bridgeport news stands.

NEW CEMENT SHIP DIFFERS FROM "FAITH"

San Francisco, June 14.—The new cement ship Palo Alto, recently launched at the Government Island Plant at Oakland differs materially both as to architecture and composition from the first concrete ship "Faith."

The system of steel reinforcing of the Faith was diagonal, that of the Palo Alto horizontal and vertical. The concrete aggregate used in the Faith was rock, sand and cement; that of the Palo Alto, sand, crushed terra cotta and cement, making for lighter construction. The San Francisco Shipbuilding company, builders of the Faith, directed the construction of the Palo Alto, the work being done under inspection of the Shipping Board.

The "belly" of the walls of the Palo Alto are four inches thick with the exception of part of the bottom, where it is five inches in order to provide additional strength to care for the foundations of the machinery. Decks, deckhouse, cabins, the French everything about the vessel, with the exception of a few fittings and necessary steel appurtenances, is of concrete.

About six weeks hence, when the Palo Alto is ready to go into service, another deckhouse, cabin, the French everything about the vessel, with the exception of a few fittings and necessary steel appurtenances, is of concrete.

French Socialist Says Allies Ought to Spurn Kolchak

Paris, Friday, June 13.—During debate in the chamber of deputies on the mutiny of the French Black Sea fleet, Marcel Cachin, socialist deputy, said that Admiral Kolchak's army might be compared to the forces which operated against the French revolution, and he expressed his conviction that the allies should recognize Kolchak, "just at a time when he is being beaten."

Georges Leygues, minister of marine, reviewing incidents of the meeting, said that officers of all the vessels refused to parley with the men until the red flag was hoisted down. The commander of the battleship Jena Bart, who was arrested by his men, said according to the minister: "Boys, look out. You are in a state of rebellion. I will haul down that red flag or you shall strike me down at your feet."

The sailors themselves tore up the red flag and handed him the shreds, saying: "Keep them in witness of our resolution to become orderly again."

The minister attributed the trouble to propaganda carried on by Russians among the crews of the French fleet. "It was criminal plot," he said. "The poison which brought about the collapse of Russia was to destroy France. The press of Germany and revolutionary Russia announced that the crews of ships in the Baltic had been won over to the war, Germany hoped thus to win the peace, but the plot failed. The navy remained faithful in its duty."

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Suspected of being brooks of national reputation, Jacob Becker and Harry Morris, both of New York City, were arrested by Sergts. Bray and Curry at the railroad station this noon. They are being held by the police for investigation under \$500 bonds.

BRITISH CHEER PLAN OF LEAGUE

Viscount Grey Tells Throng Nations Must Prevent Future Wars.

London, Friday, June 13.—A campaign to popularize the League of Nations was launched tonight by the British League of Nations Union. Albert Hall was packed with 7,000 persons.

Lord Robert Cecil in the course of a defense of the league, twice referred to President Wilson and was applauded. The enthusiasm of the audience for the league was in evidence throughout the evening. Several times the speaker was interrupted by a red flag inscribed "Warships are fighting a socialist republic." When Lord Robert was naming the framers of the league covenant, a man shouted:

"What about Ireland?" Lord Robert retorted, "Ireland was ably represented, if I may say so, by General Smuts and myself."

The audience cheered the speaker's arguments for admitting Germany to the league, but the applause was punctuated by cries of protest, one voice shouting:

"You bloody traitor." The audience shouted, "Put him out," and cheered when the man was ejected.

Viscount Grey made an eloquent appeal for the British people, in conjunction with the peoples of other nations, to give life and reality to the league, now that the governments had completed their parts in it.

"It is a choice between life and death to the world," he said. "Any future war will be vastly more terrible than the last, owing to inventions and the progress of science. Hence there is need that we work for an ideal, namely, world peace."

"If the league is to be a reality, Germany and Russia must be included, because if these powerful nations are excluded they will be driven into intrigues against the league. Moreover, the league must be a league of nations, not of governments."

ANSONIA VERY QUIET; MILLS OPEN MONDAY

Ansonia, June 14.—With three Ansonia mills opening Monday morning at 7 o'clock and a conference between the strikers' committee and the American Brass company officials scheduled for ten o'clock Monday, no developments in the situation are expected today. The city gave the strike second place today with a big welcome home celebration planned.

All the workers of the city will have a meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. John Marcus, the alleged I. W. W. agitator, arrested last night, is being held on a charge of breach of the peace.

LABOR PROTESTS DRY LAW TODAY

Led By Samuel Gompers Delegates Arrive 100,000 Strong in Washington.

Washington, June 14.—Labor's protest against prohibition insofar as it applies to light wines and beers was to be brought before congress late today in a demonstration of 100,000 or more members of union labor.

Led by Samuel Gompers, delegates from the convention of the American Federation of Labor were expected to come from Atlantic City on special trains and march to the capitol steps. The meeting was to open with a salute to the flag as a mark of the "anti-Bolshevik and pro-American sentiment" of the workers.

Packers Say Beef Cheaper Than Other Meats At Present

Chicago, June 14.—A statement blaming consumers in part for the high cost of meat was issued today by the Retail Meat Dealers of the United States.

"Two large groups of the population are holding back on their consumption of meat," the statement reads. "One group is composed of the persons who at normal times treat themselves to best quality of pork, beef and mutton. This group is still continuing its reduced consumption of beef, although the necessity for the conservation of it no longer exists."

"Another large group is buying only those sorts of beef which can be cooked quickly and easily."

"Everybody is neglecting lamb and mutton."

"Keep people do not seem to realize that beef had dropped and now is cheaper than other meat."

BRITISH STEAMER WAS SUNK THREE TIMES

Boston, Mass., June 14.—The British steamer Rivenstone with a record of having been torpedoed and sunk three times and of having sunk three U-boats herself, arrived here today on her first voyage to this country since she was last raised and repaired. All told she was attacked 23 times by submarines while in munitions service and on one day was attacked three times.

Early in the war she was a decoy vessel off the Irish coast. It was in that service that she was credited with sinking three submarines. Her captain, John Begg, wears a Distinguished Service Cross presented personally by King George.

TRADE SITUATION IN MAY SHOWED BIG IMPROVEMENT

New York, June 14.—The month of May witnessed marked improvement in domestic and foreign industrial and trade conditions, and this stabilization is daily gaining strength, according to the Export American Industries, official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers. The removal of war restrictions, including the abolition of blacklists, is being strongly felt by American exporters and streams of inquiries are coming from all the trade centers of the world for quotations on every variety of raw and manufactured materials. The movement by the banks to extend foreign loans without government assurances and the developments of wider markets for long term credit documents, indicates that the upward turn in normal commercial activity has been reached.

The signing of the peace treaty will do much toward allaying the remaining uncertainty of financial and trade situation. It will mean in effect that reconstruction is to begin in earnest. The world of commerce is most eager to put the war and its havoc behind it and to settle down to the task of rebuilding. All of the nations expecting indemnities from Germany are making extensive plans. France especially is absolutely counting on the huge enemy indemnity to set her industrial wheels in motion again, and she expects the banks of the United States to provide the necessary gold against the German promise to pay, to undertake her rehabilitation.

Financing Foreign Trade.

The financing of foreign trade is a subject that is occupying a large share of the attention of American bankers at the present time. It is only in the last few months that it has become a subject of importance to the business man of America in his foreign trade enterprises. It is also very essential to fix a policy of extending credit to the war-stricken countries of Europe. It is evident that it is no longer the part of the government to make further advances for this purpose. The war is over and extension of credit by the government should no longer be resorted to. Return to normal conditions must be hastened by leaving the question of foreign finance in the hands of the banks, whose province it is to manage such affairs. France, indeed, has expressed her opinion that the financing of her reconstruction needs should be handled by a private organization. American bankers who can deal directly with the French financiers and manufacturers.

More Foreign Trade Companies. The establishment of foreign trading corporations in the United States still goes on. Within the last few weeks two more have been formed, one primarily for trading in South America, the other for organizing and stimulating commerce in the Levant. The latter company, sponsored by the Tobacco Products Corporation and including many of the largest merchandising firms in the country, plans a wide-spread organization which promises to be a modern replica of the famous Hudson Bay Company, embracing not only an extensive organization of sales in the United States but a ship line of its own and a caravan trade in the Near East regions.

The recognition by the allies of the Kolchak government in Russia undoubtedly tends to stabilize Russian affairs, political, industrial and financial. Russia is in desperate need of outside assistance and her work of reconstruction cannot be carried on without foreign aid. Official allied recognition will enable the Russian government to borrow money from the allies and will make it possible for private business to go into Russia, backed by the governmental guaranty. She needs everything in the way of manufactured products. To the natural question as to how she is to pay for these products, the reply is that she will establish credits through the sale of foodstuffs, furs, various mineral products abundant in Russia and lumber, which was her principal export in pre-war times. Even a reasonably sound government will find it profitable to export these raw materials. Potentially, Russia is one of the greatest producing countries in the world and the world should try to make it easy for her to realize her possibilities. Her political and commercial rehabilitation means the opening up of a great new market for foreign trade and one of which the United States should be quick to take advantage.

Great Britain Hard Hit.

British labor difficulties have seriously hampered manufacturers and British trade is not regaining its lost ground as rapidly as it could wish. The British factories need work badly and are suffering from American competition to a great extent. The reconstruction labor policies of the government and the extreme labor unrest have put up production costs to the point where it is almost impossible to meet American competition. Just recently several large iron and steel orders from France and Belgium were lost to England and placed in the United States. Even in her colonial trade Great Britain will be forced to change her business methods if she is to conquer American competition.

An item of trade interest is the warning of Japan's war-time trade boom. She is no longer exporting on the scale of the war period, but is again resuming her former place as an importing nation. It is possible that this condition is only temporary but it is true, also, that a great deal of Japan's recent export trade has been artificially stimulated by war conditions.

Brazilian-Condition Improving.

Coffee is feeling the effect of the approaching prohibition which is accelerating trade in Brazilian coffee. Brazil is in an unfavorable position as the result of the falling off of her export trade after the war closed. The increased demand for coffee which is bound to result from national prohibition and the prevailing high prices for coffee will do much to stimulate Brazilian trade. This year's coffee crop is the smallest that Brazil has known for twenty years—a factor in keeping prices up to the

LONDON ANTIQUES SELLING HIGH

London, June 14. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The enormous fortunes made in England during the war are responsible for record breaking prices which sellers of antiques of every kind are realizing in London auction rooms in the opinion of men who have long been close to the trade. The whole country is being searched for treasures of all kinds which find ready sale at prices which hitherto have been only paid by foreigners.

A mysterious portrait which recently appeared in one auction room and was sold for £1,000, has been bought by Franz Hals quickly brought \$60,000, although its authenticity has even now not been established. A Reynolds portrait which to the present had not attracted much attention was easily sold for \$70,000, and pictures by the Dutch school brought phenomenal prices.

Artistic furniture is in even more demand. Six Chippendale Gothic chairs recently sold at a country sale for \$5,125, in spite of the fact that modern artists are copying this particular design with marked success and only the trained expert can detect the difference. At another sale two Chippendale tables brought \$1,600 and a Chippendale cabinet \$6,250.

Sheraton furniture is not so popular. Excellent tables going as low as \$100, an old harpsichord in a William and Mary case sold for \$2,500, and a grandfather's clock gave its fortunate owner \$600 in spite of the fact that the clock ceased to tick more than a hundred years ago.

Illuminated manuscripts also are in demand, and as in the case of furniture, record prices are being obtained. Letters of David Garrick, and a few by his wife, to noted persons of their time, caused spirited bidding, but were withdrawn and will be offered again.

Efforts to trace the purchasers of some of the choicest offerings have revealed the presence in the market of persons who never before paid any attention to antiques. Many of them are persons who accumulated large fortunes during the war, and now that they have acquired fine houses and are with the aid of experts to give them the ancient touch required by good taste.

BIG AUTO RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD DRAWS CROWD

New York, June 14.—Twelve drivers were entered in the 110 mile international automobile sweepstakes over the Sheepshead Bay Speedway track today. The contest was in four heats at ten, twenty, thirty and fifty miles. Cash prizes aggregated \$35,000. Preceding the main event were a 25 mile race for the American amateur title and 20 mile race for non-stock cars. Ralph DePalma, Packard; Dario Resta, Mystery; Thomas Hilton, Deussenberg; Ira Vail, Hudson Special; Ralph Mulford, Frontenac; Louis Chevrolet, Frontenac; Joe Thomas, Mercer; Ray Howard, Peugeot; J. M. Reynolds, Frontenac; Dave McQuay-Norris, Special; Donald Hickey, Stoddard; Joe Boyer, Frontenac.

'PHONE STRIKE NOT TO EFFECT LOCAL WORKERS

Saturday, June 14, 1919. The strike of the telephone operators throughout the country called for Monday morning in conjunction with Telegraphers strike will not effect Bridgeport or other New England cities.

The telephone operators in New England having won their recent struggle for the recognition of the union and increase of pay are exempt from the order to strike.

Miss Ethel Keefe, president of the local union of the telephone operators, stated today that no orders in reference to the strike had been received by her.

DESTROYER MCRAWLEY IS LAUNCHED TODAY

Quincy, Mass., June 14.—The destroyer McCawley, named in memory of Brigadier General Charles G. McCawley of the United States Marine Corps, was launched at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation today. The sponsor was Miss Eleanor L. McCawley of Haverford, Pa.

top-notch. The publicity campaign of the Brazilian coffee growers in the United States is now getting into full swing. All in all the coffee trade is booming as it never has before.

More Tonnage Coming. The shipping situation is much improved. The decided increase in the merchant marine is the outstanding feature. The Shipping Board is releasing ships fairly rapidly now and these are being put into service on the established routes or upon new ones which are being established to meet new needs. Seven vessels, with a minimum speed of seventeen knots, are to be put into service on a line to South American ports sailing from southern ports. The tremendous increase in exports has made it necessary to use hitherto neglected ports. Shipping from southern ports means a great saving in shipping and freight costs on many products. A case in point is that of a Japanese navigation line which plans to establish a service from New Orleans to shipping Pittsburg steel to Japan, thus saving the heavy costs of the transcontinental haul. If a saving can be effected here, it is even more possible in the case of cotton and other Southern products which are to be exported.

The whole trade situation, domestic and foreign, seems to be regaining its equilibrium gradually, and it is generally considered that once the treaty is signed, the swing back to normal conditions will take place as rapidly as is compatible with the complex conditions of the reconstruction period.

ALLIES TO SUSPEND ARMISTICE After Three Days Of Grace

VICKERS PLANE OFF AT LAST

St. Johns, N. F., June 14.—The Vickers-Vimy biplane started on its trans-Atlantic flight at 4:13 o'clock this afternoon Greenwich time. Adverse winds again held up the start of the plane scheduled for this morning.

The machine has a wing spread of 67 feet and two 350 horsepower Rolls-Royce motors, capable of developing a speed of more than 100 miles-an-hour.

The capacity of the gasoline tanks was recently enlarged to 865 gallons and the lubricating oil tanks to 50 gallons, which is believed sufficient to carry the plane 2,440 miles under normal weather. A wireless telegraph set, capable of sending and receiving messages over comparatively long distances, is part of the equipment.

Captain Alcock served on the Turkish front where he held the record for long distance bombing raids. He was captured by the Turks and held prisoner until the armistice was signed.

Lieut. Brown was an infantry officer in the war and later in the British aviation service. An accident to the machine in which he was an observer late in 1915 forced a descent in German territory where he was wounded and captured.

MOTORCYCLE HITS 60 MILE BLOW

La Nessee Much Lacerated, Abbott is Held for Reckless Driving.

Saturday, June 14, 1919. At 7:45 this morning Harry Abbott of 1092 Madison avenue driving a motorcycle at a rate of 60 miles an hour, collided with an automobile driven by Thomas LaNessee of 198 Calhoun avenue, at North avenue and Norman street.

The force of the collision threw LaNessee against the windshield causing severe lacerations about the face and head. He was attended by Dr. E. J. Burns of the Emergency hospital who later drove his patient to St. Vincent's hospital.

LaNessee says that he stopped on Norman street to allow a trolley to pass on North avenue. The traffic officer signalled him to proceed when Thomas darted from behind the car and struck him.

Thomas was arrested charged with reckless driving and will be heard in the city court in the morning.

HUGE FORTUNES IN SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

London, June 14.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There is a spice of adventure in the salvaging of steamers sunk by German raiders. Round the British Isles, in the Mediterranean and off the Murman coast are rich fields for the salvage service as private enterprise. In the North Sea the water is too deep to make any considerable success but in shallower water not only cargoes but ships are being saved.

Some of the sunken vessels contain huge fortunes in gold or goods. One is known to have carried \$500,000 in gold. The diver sent down to work on her borrowed the key to the ship's strong box but it is not recorded whether he retrieved the gold.

If the divers after an investigation decide to attempt to float the ship, barges are moored over her at low tide. Nine inch wire ropes are then passed under it and fastened to the hull. As the tide rises the barges rise with it, bringing the ship along, as it lies in the great wire cradle. The damaged ship is then towed into shallow water and the necessary repairs made.

In the case of vessels only partly submerged compressed air is sometimes pumped into her hold, driving out the water while the ship slowly floats to the surface. Occasionally it is necessary, where the hole is not too large, to make a great patch, float it over the hole, and then fasten it sufficiently tight in position until the ship can be pumped out and floated.

One vessel was torpedoed in the Channel, but almost reached the shore before it went down. When it finally sank it was exposed at low tide, and not so very far from a railroad. Heavy locomotives pulled the vessel into a perpendicular position and the vessel finally refloated.

While these salvage operations have been remuneratively successful, leaders in the industry declare that it is next to impossible to save a ship lying in water deeper than her mast. It is very many ships will never be brought up. But they do not despair as to the cargo if the ship lies in less than 200 feet of water. Divers can operate with comparative ease at that depth.

Many sailors recently demobilized have cast their lot with the government salvage corps or with some one of the private corporations which have taken up the work. The pay is good while there is always an element of danger.

Ware, Mass., June 14.—The Gilbert Mfg. Company announced today that its textile mills here and in Gilbertville, employing 1,600 persons, would be closed Monday because of the demands of the employees. The plants have recently been running on a 48-hour basis with pay for 54 hours. The company claims amounts to a pay increase of 13 1/2 per cent. The employees now demand five per cent additional.

ALLIES TO SUSPEND ARMISTICE After Three Days Of Grace

If Enemy Refuses to Sign Treaty Advance of Allied Armies May Be Resumed June 21.

Germany's peace delegates, it is reported from Paris, will be given but two days in which to consider and reply to the revised peace terms, which it is expected will be presented on Monday. Three days of grace will follow before the armistice is suspended should the Germans refuse to sign. In that event, hostilities between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers might be resumed next Saturday, June 21.

The heads of the great powers are declared to be convinced that the Germans will accept the revised terms.

The drafting committee has completed the work of framing the letter covering the reply to the German counter proposals. It recalls that the principles upon which the treaty is based are such as to preclude the Allies from making fundamental concessions.

The indisposition of the council of four to submit the revised German treaty to a plenary session of the conference before sending it to the Germans is causing another protest from the small powers, which resent "steam roller" methods. This may force the calling of another plenary session, which would cause further delay. The small powers are dissatisfied with assurances that the changes made in the treaty are slight and many of the delegates are insisting on an opportunity to fully consider the treaty before it is presented to the enemy peace mission.

CITY WILL SELL \$1,700,000 OF ITS BONDS MONDAY

Saturday, June 14, 1919. Five per cent serial bonds of the City of Bridgeport to the extent of \$1,700,000 will be sold by sealed bids in the mayor's office at City Hall on Monday. The bids will close promptly at 3 p. m.

These are the much discussed bonds recently authorized by the legislature and it is expected they will bring a premium of 4 per cent. The bonds to be sold are: \$100,000 Payment Bonds, Series C; \$320,000 Park Bonds; \$155,000 School Bonds, Series C; \$500,000 Payment Bonds, Series D; \$200,000 Grand Street Bridge Bonds; \$425,000 Construction Bonds.

They will mature in the following manner: Payment Bonds, Series D—\$100,000 each year, for five years, commencing June 2, 1920.

Grand Street Bridge Bonds—\$4,000 each year for 50 years, commencing one year after date, June 2, 1920.

Construction Bonds—\$17,000 each year for 25 years, commencing June 2, 1924, or until said issue is fully paid.

Payment Bonds, Series C—\$20,000 each year, for five years, commencing June 2, 1920.

Park Bonds—\$13,000 each year for 25 years, commencing June 2, 1924, or until said issue is fully paid.

School Bonds, Series C—\$7,000 each year, for 25 years, commencing June 2, 1924, or until said issue is fully paid.

DISSOLVE OLD BUILDING FIRM

Dowling & Bottomley Co. Goes Out of Business By Court Order.

Saturday, June 14, 1919. The Dowling & Bottomley Co., which for years was one of the best known contracting firms in this city, was dissolved today by order of Judge Curtis of the Superior Court. The order for dissolution was after the final account of Receiver James T. Quinn had been accepted.

The receiver was appointed in 1917, upon petition of Charles A. Bottomley, a stockholder. He said the company had many outstanding claims and had no money to meet the debts. When the final report was received it was shown that the claims against the company amounted to \$19,776.22. A dividend of 57 per cent was declared and \$11,356.45 was paid out to creditors.

Wesleyan to Offer Three Degrees to Students in Future

Middletown, Conn., June 14.—Changes in the curriculum at Wesleyan University made by the faculty after weeks of study, were announced today. The "cut system" which was abolished last December has been reinstated with many restrictions. Courses of study are so planned that freshmen and sophomores will have almost entirely general culture studies, while juniors and seniors will be required to specialize, looking forward to their ultimate callings. An extended system of honors has been devised. The department of physical education is on the same basis as all other college departments. It offers required courses for the three lower classes under the direction of Professor Edgar Fauver. The announcement says the theory of the new curriculum is that every undergraduate should have a background of broad culture and general knowledge which can be used as basis for the advanced special studies of his last two years.

Hereafter, three degrees will be offered instead of two—that of bachelor of philosophy being added to those of bachelor of science and bachelor of arts. There has been no change in requirements for admission except the addition of half unit for those students not prepared in Latin and Greek.

Wesleyan, three degrees will be offered instead of two—that of bachelor of philosophy being added to those of bachelor of science and bachelor of arts. There has been no change in requirements for admission except the addition of half unit for those students not prepared in Latin and Greek.

The allied reply to the German proposals will lay stress upon the character of the premier reparations committee. It will be explained to the Germans that this commission is not a tyrannical body but that it will administer its duties in a spirit of fairness and so as to facilitate Germany's economic reconstruction.

While reports from Germany on the prospects of Germany's signing the treaty are lacking in clarity, it is known that the council is actually upon the belief that there is no general feeling on the part of the masses against German acceptance of the terms. An air of optimism prevails in the council in this respect.

It is learned that the short time limit in two days for Germany's reply is largely due to the Germans themselves. They are understood to have said they will not require more than five days to reach a decision.

Paris, June 14.—The council of five today continued the work of editing the revised peace treaty. It is believed the treaty will go to the revision committee late tonight and will be ready for delivery to the Germans on Monday or Tuesday.

It is the present plan of the council to renew consideration of the Austrian terms on Monday. Representatives of Turkey will be received on Tuesday.

No other developments arise. President Wilson will probably visit Brussels between Wednesday and the expiration of the German time limit.

Some modifications were made by the council yesterday in the labor covenant in the peace treaty. With the existing labor situation in various countries, coupled with clever German tactics, had resulted in this part of the treaty becoming one of the principal points of attack in the counter proposals.

Paris, Friday, June 13.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Poles have become somewhat reconciled to the proposed plebiscite in Silesia by informal assurances that American troops, if possible, will be assigned to occupy the disputed area pending the voting.

They have feared that unless allied troops, preferably Americans, are moved promptly into the plebiscite area, the German authorities will remain in virtual control of the area up to the day of voting and will be able materially to influence the result.

Paris, Friday, June 13.—(By The Associated Press.)—There is a division of opinion in peace conference circles as to the course of action to be followed by the Russian government at Omsk by the note sent to Admiral Kolchak by the council of five. Some delegates insist that if the action of the council were really a recognition of Kolchak's government it should be given representation in the conference. Others maintain the conference cannot give recognition to any government, as individual nations must take such action separately.

Boris A. Bakhmeteff, former Russian ambassador to the United States, said the reverses suffered by the Kolchak troops on the southern branch of the trans-Siberian railroad were due to a speedy movement westward without adequate protection to the army's advance.

Paris, Friday, June 13.—(By The Associated Press.)—There is a division of opinion in peace conference circles as to the course of action to be followed by the Russian government at Omsk by the note sent to Admiral Kolchak by the council of five. Some delegates insist that if the action of the council were really a recognition of Kolchak's government it should be given representation in the conference. Others maintain the conference cannot give recognition to any government, as individual nations must take such action separately.

Boris A. Bakhmeteff, former Russian ambassador to the United States, said the reverses suffered by the Kolchak troops on the southern branch of the trans-Siberian railroad were due to a speedy movement westward without adequate protection to the army's advance.

Paris, Friday, June 13.—(By The Associated Press.)—There is a division of opinion in peace conference circles as to the course of action to be followed by the Russian government at Omsk by the note sent to Admiral Kolchak by the council of five. Some delegates insist that if the action of the council were really a recognition of Kolchak's government it should be given representation in the conference. Others maintain the conference cannot give recognition to any government, as individual nations must take such action separately.

Boris A. Bakhmeteff, former Russian ambassador to the United States, said the reverses suffered by the Kolchak troops on the southern branch of the trans-Siberian railroad were due to a speedy movement westward without adequate protection to the army's advance.

Paris, Friday, June 13.—(By The Associated Press.)—There is a division of opinion in peace conference circles as to the course of action to be followed by the Russian government at Omsk by the note sent to Admiral Kolchak by the council of five. Some delegates insist that if the action of the council were really a recognition of Kolchak's government it should be given representation in the